



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

9. *FRULLANIA COBRENSIS* Gottsche; C. Wright, Hep. Cubenses (*nomen nudum*). Stephani, Hedwigia 33: 142. 1894.

Collected in April, 1912, at Sanford, Florida, on maple and cypress, by S. Rapp (No. 57). Originally collected by C. Wright, in Cuba, and distributed in his Hepaticae Cubenses. Although no definite locality is mentioned the plant probably came from the vicinity of El Cobre, a town near Santiago, at the eastern end of the island. Until its rediscovery in Florida no other stations for the species had been recorded. In connection with *F. Rappii*, a species likewise from Sanford, Florida, which was proposed as new by the writer in the BRYOLOGIST for March, 1912, attention was called to *F. cobrensis* and to its close relationship to the new species. Its prompt discovery by Mr. Rapp was very noteworthy. In spite of their close affinities and of the fact that they grow in the same region, the two species seem to retain their distinctive characters.

10. *ANTHOCEROS PUNCTATUS* L.

Collected in February, 1902, along Basset Cave Road, Bermuda, by H. Kennedy, and in March, 1902, at Walsingham Caves, Bermuda, by the same collector. New to Bermuda and the second member of the Anthocerotales to be reported from the island, the first being *A. levis* L.¹ In the plants collected in March the spores are fully mature; in those collected in February they are still immature, but sufficiently advanced to show their distinctive features. The specimens were kindly communicated to the writer by Professor W. G. Farlow.

YALE UNIVERSITY.

**FIRST SUPPLEMENT—SULLIVANT MOSS SOCIETY
EXCHANGE LIST OF HEPATICAE FOUND IN UNITED STATES
AND CANADA**

COMPILED BY MISS CAROLINE COVENTRY HAYNES FROM VARIOUS SOURCES

[Read at S. M. S. Meeting, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, May 24, 1913.]

ADDITIONAL SPECIES

METZGERIACEAE

Pallavicinia hibernica (Hook.) S. F. Gray

JUNGERMANNIACEAE

Sphenolobus politus (Nees) Steph.

Chiloscyphus rivularis (Schrad.) Loeske

This is raised from varietal to specific rank.

¹ See Evans, BRYOLOGIST 13: 36. 1910.

Cephaloziella elegans (Heeg) K. Müller not Schiffn.
Odontoschisma elongatum (Lindb.) Evans
Cololejeunea setiloba Evans
Rectolejeunea Brittoniae Evans
Frullania cobrensis Gottsche
Frullania Rappii Evans

CHANGES IN NOMENCLATURE

JUNGERMANNIACEAE

Marsupella robusta (DeNot.) Evans is now *M. aquatica* (Lindenb.) Schiffn.
Lophozia Baueriana Schiffn. is now *L. Hatcheri* (Evans) Steph.
Lophozia Lyoni (Tayl.) Steph. is now *L. quinquedentata* (Huds.) Cogn.
Cephalozia lunulaefolia Dumort. is now *C. media* Lindb.
Cephaloziella Starkii (Nees) Schiffn. is now *C. byssacea* (Roth) Warnst.
Cheilolejeunea pililoba (Spruce) Evans is now *Lejeunea pililoba* Spruce

[Address Mrs. Annie Morrill Smith, 78 Orange Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., for copies of this Supplement—Cost, one cent each.]

NEW AND INTERESTING LICHENS FROM THE STATE OF
WASHINGTON

G. K. MERRILL

[Presented in brief by Dr. Alexander W. Evans at S. M. S. Meeting, Brooklyn Botanic Garden, May 24, 1913.]

The Lichens noticed in this paper were collected by Mr. A. S. Foster, who has been an assiduous collector of Lichens and Mosses for a number of years, and who possesses an unsurpassed field knowledge of these humble plants for the regions of his investigations. Only a few of the noteworthy and novel forms discovered by him are comprehended in the present treatment.

COLLEMA MELAENUM Ach. Lich. Univ., p. 636.

On rocks, alt. 3,500 ft., Republic, Wash., No. 2361.

Plants without apothecia, but determination certain.

I know of no other record for the United States.

CLADONIA DEFORMIS forma GONECHA (Ach.) Nyl. Syn. I., p. 222.

On humus over rocks, Republic, Wash., No. 2362.

Characterized by more or less turgid, scarcely fissured podetia, the scyphi lacerated. The cortex of the species is cartilaginous below and pulverulent above, in the form almost wholly pulverulent. The colors range from creamy ochroleucous to light blue-green. Very seldom found with apothecia in American specimens. Elsewhere found in the Klondike region, Lake O'Hara, B. C., and Pipestone Valley, Atha., all collected by Prof. J. Macoun. Wainio includes the form in his modification *extensa* (Hoffm.) Wain., but the plant clearly deserves separate recognition.

UMBILICARIA (*Gyrophora*) PROBOSCIDEA forma EXASPERATA Ach. Method., p. 105.